NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

CATTLE SHOW AND PLOWING MATCH,

At Pawtuxet, R. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1842.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following premiums:

For Bulls.

For the best Bull, not less than one, nor exceeding three years old, to be kept for service in this State, ten months after the Fair, at a price not exceeding $2 per cow, $20

For the second best do. upon the same conditions, 15

For the third best do. without the conditions, 8

Bull Calves.

For the best Bull Calf, not less than four months old, nor exceeding twelve months old, 5

For the second best do. 3

Cows.

For the best Milch Cow, of any breed, that has produced the largest quantity of milk or butter, in any four successive weeks from the first of May to the first of September, regard being had to her keeping and time of calving, 12

For the second best do. upon the same conditions, 8

For the third best do. without any conditions, 7

Heifers.

For the best three year old Heifer, which has had a calf, 8

For the second best do. 5

For the best two year old do., with or without a calf, 6

For the second best do. 4

For the best one year old do. 5

For the second best do. 3

Heifer Calves.

For the best Heifer Calf, from four to twelve months old, 4

For the second best do. 3

Working Oxen.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, raised in this State, not less than four years old, regard being had to their size, strength and training, 10

For the second best do. 8

For the third best do. 6

For the best pair of do. raised out of this State, but having been owned in the State not less than six months, and not less than four years old, regard being had to their size, strength and training, 8

For the second best do. 6

Steers.

For the best pair of three years old Steers, broke to the yoke, and raised in this State, 5

For the second best do. 3

For the best pair of two years old do., raised in this State, $4

For the second best do. 2

Sheep.

For the best Buck, 6

For the second best do. 4

For the best Ewes, not less than four in number—$2 each, 8

Hogs.

For the best Boar, not less than four months, nor more than two years and six months old, with an assurance that he shall be kept six months for further service in this State, 6

For the second best do. 5

For the third best do. 4

For the best breeding Sow, 5

For the second best do. 3

For the best weaned Pigs, not less than four in number, 4

For the second best do. do. 2

$224

The premiums for the bulls and boars will be paid when evidence is produced that they have been kept in this State for the time required. And no premiums shall be awarded, unless in the judgment of the committees, the stock shall be deemed worthy of it.

Terms.

For each yoke of oxen exhibited at the Fair, which shall appear in a team of fifty or more yoke, (and to which no premium for any peculiar excellence is awarded,) if driven less than five miles—25 cts.

For each yoke as above, if driven five miles and over—50 cents.

For each yoke as above, if driven ten miles and over—75 cents.

For each yoke as above, if driven twenty miles and over—$1 00.

Best Cultivated Farm.

For the best cultivated Farm in this State, $50

This premium will not be awarded, unless in the opinion of the committee, the cultivator shall be deemed worthy of it.

Plowing Match.

(No Drivers allowed.)

First plow,	$7
Second do.	6
Third do.	5
Fourth do.	4
Fifth do.	3
	$25

The depth to be plowed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow not more than ten inches.

The strictest regulations will be adopted, to insure the proper management of the cattle. They will not be permitted to be driven faster than their natural pace; and these premiums will be adjudged for the best work, with the least expense of labor.

It must be understood that in all cases, whether there be any competition or not, it is at the discretion of the committees to withhold a premium, if, in their opinion, the object so offered is not deserving of it.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practices will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium, should it have been awarded before a discovery, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future. Premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded.

Competitors for premiums of every description, will be held to a rigid compliance with the foregoing rules, as well as such other rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the respective committees of premiums, hereafter to be appointed, and the Committee of Arrangements for the occasion.

No owner of any number of premium animals will be entitled to more than one allowance for travel.

JOHN PITMAN, *Vice President.*

WM. W. HOPPIN, *Sec'ry.*

CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

The most extensive peach orchard which has come to my knowledge, is that belonging to Messrs. Isaac Reeve and Jacob Ridgeway of Philadelphia. It is situated fortyfive miles below the city, on the river Delaware, at Delaware city, and contains 200 acres of trees, in different stages of growth. In 1839, they gathered from this orchard, 18,000 bushels of first rate fruit from 170 acres of trees, whereof only 50 acres were then in full bearing. When the fruit has attained the size of a small musket ball, it is thinned. One of these gentlemen informed me, that of that small size, they had gathered in that year, 700 bushels, by measure, of the immature fruit. By this judicious management, while the amount of fruit was but little diminished, either in weight or measure, its size and beauty were thus greatly improved, so that their fruit was the handsomest in the Philadelphia market, and during the best of the season, much of it was sold at from $4 50 to $6 the basket, of three pecks in measure. Since that period, they have increased their orchards, which now comprise 300 acres. Their trees are usually transplanted at a year's growth from the bud: they usually produce a full crop of fruit in the fourth year after being transplanted, and from some of their trees two bushels of fruit have been gathered in a single year.

They prefer a dry soil, light and friable, on a foundation of clay, or gravelly clay—a good, but not a very rich soil. Like all other good cultivators, the whole land is always kept in cultivation. For the first two or three years, corn is raised in the orchard, but afterwards the trees are permitted to occupy the whole ground, nothing being suffered to grow beneath their shade, as this would rob the fruit of its nourishment. In Delaware, where

the climate is warm, and the soil good, twenty feet asunder is the suitable distance recommended for the tree; while on the eastern or Atlantic side of New Jersey, sixteen or seventeen feet asunder is deemed sufficient by some of their most experienced cultivators on good soils; while farther north, or on poorer soils, a less distance will suffice. Even ten feet asunder answers well in the latitude of Boston.

The blossoms of the peach tree, as well as those of the cherry are sometimes liable to be cut off by winter, or by spring frosts, which occur after the sap has arisen; the danger in this case being caused by the occurrence of unusually warm weather, either during an open winter, or during the progress of a very early spring, which causes the tree to advance prematurely. Those trees being more especially exposed which are in warm and sunny expositions, while those trees which are situated on the north sides of hills, the most exposed to cold winds, and on the north sides of fences and of buildings, almost invariably escape. In Switzerland, it has been stated that a mound of earth is sometimes placed over the roots of trees in autumn, as a protection from winter frost, which is removed in spring. Completely to protect the tree, and to insure a crop of fruit in all situations and seasons, let the surface of the earth beneath the tree, be covered to the depth of eight or twelve inches, either with leaves or coarse strawy manure, or with coarse hay in January and February, and when hard frozen. This will preserve the ground in a frozen state, and effectually retard the advancement of the tree till the danger is past, and to a late period in spring.

The peach flourishes and ripens well its fruit usually wherever and as far north as the Indian corn or maize will produce a certain crop. But by attending to the above directions, we are persuaded that it will succeed and flourish, producing fruit perfect and mature, and abundantly, even still further north. It is eminently deserving of trial.—*Kenrick's New American Orchardist.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SALT.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—I with pleasure comply with your request, and give you the detail of my expeirments in the use of salt as a manure. In the spring of 1838, we broke up six acres of sward land that had been mowed a number of years, intending to plant it to corn, but observed when plowing, that the ground was infested with worms; (the yellow cut or wire worm, and black grubs;) as we had mostly lost our corn crop the year previous by having the first planting almost entirely destroyed by the corn worm, (above described,) we expected a like calamity would follow the present year, unless some preventive could be used to destroy the worms. And having frequently and unsuccessfully used all the recommended remedies to destroy the corn worms, we were induced, at the suggestion of an English laborer, to try salt. After the ground was thoroughly harrowed, five bushels per acre was sown broadcast, leaving a strip of near half an acre on each side of the field, to satisfactorily test the experiment. The whole was then planted to corn and potatoes. The corn on the part where no salt was sown, was mostly eaten up by the worms, and was replowed and planted to potatoes. The potatoes on the whole lot were a good crop, but decidedly better where the salt was applied. I regret that we did not ascertain by measurement the actual result. There was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of the vines during the whole summer. On the part where the salt was sown, they grew larger and were of a darker green color, and continued green longer in the fall than the others. In the spring of 1839, we spread on a good coat of manure, and planted it all to corn, except about half an acre of the salted land, which was planted to Rohan potatoes. The Rohans were the best crop of potatoes I ever saw. Seed planted, 2 1-2 bushels—produce, over 300 bushels. The largest potato weighed 4 3-4 lbs. The corn was a heavy crop, but was not measured. The summer was very dry and hot; but the corn on the salted land did not appear to suffer at all from the drought, while the other was considerably injured. The salted land appeared always moist, and the growth of every thing upon it was very rapid. We found great difficulty in keeping the weeds down. After three successive hoeings, we were obliged in August to give it a hand-weeding. Spring of 1840, intended to have stocked the land down for meadow; but thinking it too rich for oats, planted potatoes without manure. Crop good. The effects of the salt still very apparent. Adjudged to be one third more potatoes where the land was salted.

Spring of 1841, sowed a part of the lot to oats, the remainder to potatoes and onions without manure. The onions were a great crop. The summer was very dry, but they did not suffer, while other crops in this neighborhood on similar soils, were nearly destroyed by the drought. The oats were a heavy crop, and much lodged on the salted part. The clover grew well and produced a fine crop of fall feed. This I cannot account for, except by supposing that the salt kept the land moist, or attracted moisture from the atmosphere, as I know of no other piece of land in the town that was well seeded last year: it was almost an entire failure; and the most of the land stocked down last spring has been, or will be plowed up in the spring to be re-seeded.

We sowed salt the same spring on a part of our meadows. The grass was evidently improved—the result satisfactory—and we shall continue to use it on our meadows.

I shall not at this time force upon your readers any opinions of mine respecting the manner in which salt operates beneficially upon vegetation or the soil. JOHN C. MATHER.

From the same.

HORSE RADISH FOR ANIMALS.

Austin Randall, Esq., of Paris, writes to us as follows: "I have seen in your excellent paper no notice of the value of the horse radish for cattle. I have found it very useful for them. If given to cows in doses of a pint at a time, once a day, it will materially aid their appetite, and will prevent or speedily relieve cows of the disease called *cake in the bag*. I feed it freely to any animal of mine that is unwell, and find it of great service to working oxen troubled with the heat. I have had one ox that would eat greedily a peck at a time. Few animals refuse it; and if they do, it may be cut up and mixed with potatoes or meal."

Mr R. cultivates his corn without hilling, and his success with his last crop (73 bushels per acre) is a favorable commentary on the practice.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

FRUIT TREES.

In forming a collection of fruits, it is better to be contented with a few good kinds, that produce well in most seasons, than to plant those for the sake of variety, of which perhaps a crop may be obtained once in three or four years. We should endeavor also to fix upon those which are found to suit our latitude. Many varieties of apples, which are first rate in our southern cities, for example the Newton Pippin and Pennock's Winter, are, when grown here, inferior to the Lyscom, Fall Harvey, and many others. Attention should also be paid to selecting sorts suitable to their destined soils, as some that would succeed well in a strong clay loam, would languish in a poor, light, sandy soil; and others that would ripen to perfection in the enclosed yards of our populous cities, would not mature in our open fields. There are also some situations where the apple and pear thrive well, while the cherry and plum do not. The cultivation of the two former should therefore be encouraged, while that of the latter should be only so to a limited extent. The Baldwin, Bellflower, Swaar, and some other varieties of apples, do well in a soil of a light, loamy nature, while the Ribstone Pippin, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Piper, and Pickman Pippin, require that of a strong, clayey, and retentive loam.

The following list of apples which answer well in our locality, comprises some of the best summer, autumn, and winter varieties for New England culture:

Apples.

Early Harvest or July Flower, ripens in July and August.
Early Bough, or Washington, of N. H., ripens in July and Aug.
Summer Permaine, ripens in Sept.
Fall Harvey, (fine) " in Sept. and Oct.
Cloth of Gold, Cressy apple of Beverly, ripens in Oct.
Williams' Favorite Red, ripens in Aug.
Boxford Stump, ripens in Sept. and Oct.
Lyscom, (superior) " Oct.
Porter, (handsome fruit) ripens in Sept. and Oct.
Ribstone Pippin, (English apple) ripens in Dec. to Feb.
Rhode Island Greening, ripens from Nov. to Feb.
Baldwin, " Dec. to Feb.
Yellow Bellflower, " Dec. to Jan.
Swaar, (great bearer) " Jan. to Mar.
Danvers, or Eppes Sweeting, " Jan. to Mar.
Roxbury Russet, " Feb. to Apr.
Hubbardston Nonesuch, (fine fruit) " Oct. to Dec.
Minister, (very superior) " Nov. to Feb.

Pears.

Madaleine, ripens in July and Aug.
Bloodgood, (fine) " August.
Summer Franc Real, " September.
Bartlett, (superior) " "
Dearborn's Seedling, (fine) " August.
Cushing, " September.
Seckel, " October.
Belle Lucrative, (superior) " "
Surpasse Virgalieu, (") " "
Buffum, (great bearer) " September.
Washington, (beautiful fruit) " "
King of Wurtemberg, (large and fine) ripens in Oct.
Urbaniste, (melting fruit) " Nov.
Napoleon, (bears young and abundantly) " Oct.

Marie Louise,	ripens in	Nov.
Bleeker's Meadow,	"	"
Dix,	"	"
Duchesse of Angouleme, (large and fine)	"	"

Winter Nelis, ripens from Dec. to Feb.
Lewis, (great bearer) ripens in Dec.
Josephine, (very sugary and fine) ripens in Dec.
Easter Beurre, ripens from Feb. to May.
Iron or Black Pear of Worcester, Catilac, Doctor Hunt's Winter, } For baking.

PLUMS.

Green Gage,	ripens in	Aug. and Sept.
Bolmar's Washington,	"	September.
Italian Damask,	"	August.
Coe's Golden Drop,	"	Oct. and Nov.
Blue Imperatrice,	"	Oct. and Nov.
Cruger's Seedling,	"	Sept. and Oct.
Sharp's Emperor,	"	September.
Imperial Gage,	"	August.

PEACH.

Early Royal George,	Early Red Rareripe,
Cooledge's Favorite,	Brattle's White or Snow
Noblesse,	Peach,
Vanguard,	Hasting's Rareripe.

CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian,	Mottled Biggareau,
Early May Duke	Napoleon do.
Honey Heart,	Black Heart,
Black Eagle,	Hyde's Seedling.

HINTS TO BE REFLECTED ON.

Sandy soils resting upon adhesive clay bottoms, can be improved by being plowed sufficiently deep to turn up a few inches of clay to be mixed with the sand: the two when commingled together form a good mould. All sands thus served, should, besides receiving a generous allowance of nutritive manures, get a *moderate* dose of lime, in some shape or other, if the sand is exhausted; if not exhausted, but in good heart, the application of lime may be made in greater quantity.

Cold tenacious clays may be permanently changed in character, and consequently improved in quality by simply mixing sand with the clay, in such quantities as will produce a disintegration of its parts, and thus admit the influence of air and heat, as well as the free penetration of the roots of the plants. All such cold clays, if moist, should be drained prior to the sand being carted on; and to make the improvement the more effectual, the admixture of the soil should be preceded by deep plowing;—if the earth were penetrated to the depth of 12 inches, so much the better would it be, and so much more permanent would the melioration prove. Coarse sand for such purposes is better than fine, and that from the shores of salt rivers is best. Coarse sand mixed with gravel, where the clay is particularly cohesive, would be found to be eminently calculated for the purpose.

Wet soils, to be made to produce sweet herbage, must be drained.

All meadows would be greatly improved by being harrowed and top-dressed early in the spring. —*Amer. Farmer.*

The Dutch have this good proverb—that thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, nor prayers hinder any work.

From the Maine Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

We are happy to perceive that more attention is being paid to the cultivation of flowers, and that the views of our ancestors, so singularly and strangely utilitarian in this respect, are rapidly giving way to sentiments more liberal and refined. The generous and moralizing influence which this change is calculated to exert upon the mind and its affections, cannot, in our opinion, be too highly appreciated.

Flowers are alike the preaching emblems of transient beauty and taintless innocence, and teach in the chaste language of their eloquent loveliness, a moral that is forcibly felt and acknowledged even by the most depraved.

What object in nature is more touching to the contemplative mind, than a withered flower? What an inimitable picture does it present of the brevity and short-lived glory of human life!

The mind that can pass from the contemplation of such an object with no sense of an uplifted spirit, of passions chastened and affections purified, must be cold indeed.

We have no sympathy with those who would desecrate and pare down the loveliness of earth to the grade of mere utility—who can discover no beauty in the opening bud and blushing flower, and whose exertions are limited on all occasions by a parsimonious idolatry and a worse than idiotic privation of sensibility, to the "maddening love of gold." W.

CRANBERRIES.

Mr S. Bates, of Billingham, Norfolk Co., Mass., cultivates this crop. He states that "low meadow land is best for them, prepared in the first instance in the same manner as for grain. The wild cranberry is transplanted into this in rows 20 inches apart. At first they require a slight hoeing, afterwards they spread and cover the field, producing crops annually thereafter without further culture. In this condition, they produce much larger and finer fruit than in their wild state, the yield being from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, worth on an average in the Boston market, at least one dollar per bushel. A damp soil, or where wet predominated, has generally been considered necessary, but Mr Bates thinks this not essential to their successful cultivation: any soil unless when inclined to bake, will answer. Early in the spring is the best time for transplanting.—*Selected.*

ILLUMINATION IN THE WEST.

Already, from the aid chemistry has afforded to agriculture, has the West begun to turn their productions into new and more profitable forms than have been heretofore given them. Tallow and lard are subjected to a great pressure, by which the fat is separated into two principles, one a pure oil, liquid at all times, and equal to "winter strained"—and another, a compact, firm matter, analogous to, and said to be equal to, spermaceti. Oil, of the finest quality, is also extracted from corn; and from castor oil, abundantly produced there, the best sperm candles are manufactured.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

There is but one way to heaven for the learned and the unlearned.

Did men govern themselves as they ought, the world would be well disciplined.

CARROTS FOR CATTLE.

A correspondent of the Doncaster Chronicle says:

Sir—Noticing in your last week's Chronicle the opinion expressed that the feeding of cattle with carrots, was a means of bringing on the Opthalmia, I beg to say we have been in the practice of feeding cattle with carrots very freely, more particularly milch cows, and have never had any symptom of that disease amongst our stock, they generally being very healthy. Whenever they are ill, I generally order them a few carrots, and consider them very healthy food for cattle and horses.

I wish to further observe, that I have never found any thing to produce so sweet milk and butter as carrots. W. BRADLEY.

MILDEW UPON GOOSEBERRIES.

Advice from one competent to give it.—"Say to the growers of gooseberries, if they wish to keep off mildew, train your bushes so as to admit a free circulation of air through them; manure about the roots; and forget not to sprinkle them with soapsuds on washing days, three or four weeks in succession, before blossoming; and they cannot miss having fine, fair, large berries. I know this by several years' experience. Let them try and see." —*Genesee Far.*

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

Give while you live—thus secure the purposes of your charity, and gather the first sheaves of the harvest.

John Conant, of Jaffrey, N. H., a spirited and intelligent farmer, has given his valuable farm of 230 acres, with all its appurtenances, to the Cheshire County Agricultural Society for the establishment of an Agricultural Seminary. It is not many miles from Keene. It is a noble benefaction, and reflects upon him the highest honor.—*Ibid.*

SCOURS IN CALVES.

When the calf is attacked, it should be put in a warm dry stable, and not be permitted to suck more than half the quantity of milk it is wont to do; but should be put to the cow regularly three times a day. Make a tea of equal portions of white oak, beech, dogwood and slippery elm bark, and give small doses twice a day, and the calf will soon recover.—*Agriculturist.*

MICE.

"A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says—"The best way of banishing rats and mice from mows or bins of grain, and all similar places, we have ever heard of, is scattering the branches of *mentha viridis* or common spearmint, about in the mows when packing away grain, or strewing it over the bins of grain, casks of apples, &c., exposed to their depredations. We have tried it, so have our neighbors, and found it to be effectual."

SEED.

Selections in seed cannot too carefully be made by the farmer. There is frequently a difference in yield in a crop from one kind of seed, of 100 per cent. over another from the same quality of land, and with similar treatment. Every species of grain, roots, and grasses is subject to this difference of yield, without apparent cause.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

For the New England Farmer.

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—Your paper and others, have said much about sowing corn for fodder; but I have not seen any article containing full directions for raising this crop. Will you be so kind as to supply this deficiency?

We want to know the manner of preparing the land; the amount of manure to be applied; the time and manner of sowing; the quantity of seed to be sown; the time and manner of cutting; the method of curing the fodder—and such other things as your experience will suggest.

Last year I *planted* the Hartwell corn, and found it a valuable variety. Would this be a good kind to *sow?* Your ob't serv't, S. W.

Reply.—Mr Ellsworth, of Washington, recommends sowing broadcast, and would put four bushels of seed per acre. His mode of preparing the land we have not learned. Our own practice has differed from his. We prepare the land by plowing and harrowing as for corn. Then mark or furrow out about four feet apart. Then put in the drill five or six cords of good compost per acre—level down the surface of the compost with a hoe—then sow thick, putting perhaps three bushels of seed per acre. The seed is scattered so as to give a belt of plants nearly one foot wide on each drill: the plants stand *very thick*. The land is tilled as much as for potatoes in drills. As soon as the spindles are fairly opened, we begin to cut, and each evening take to the barn as many as will be wanted for the stock that evening and the next morning. Thus we continue until all are consumed. Had we more than were required for use in a green state, we should cut up before the frost had taken much hold of the leaves, bind in bundles and cure in the field, as the top stalks are usually cured.

In order to have this green feed in a good state from August to October, the parts of the field should be planted at three or four different times from the first of May up to the middle of June. Even later than that will do in many seasons. We have seen good crops upon sward land from which a crop of hay was taken about the first of July: the land was then plowed and sowed. Should the autumn be warm, the corn thus sowed would give a good yield of fodder.

The Hartwell corn has too small a stalk for this purpose. The Southern corns do well. Even the humbug Chinese Tree Corn gives a noble stalk, of very good quality.—Ed.

For the N. E. Farmer.

POTATOES.

It will not be questioned, I think, by any one who has taken the trouble of experimenting in relation to the subject, that whole potatoes are much more valuable for seed than when divided into slips or parts. The saving, however, effected by the latter practice, often operates as an inducement to its adoption with many, whose experience would seem to dictate the superior benefit of the opposite course; and hence it is that some of our best and most experienced farmers are frequently heard to complain that their potatoes are fast depreciating and "*running out.*"

It is a fact, I believe, and one certainly that is deserving of far more attention than it has yet received, that in order to preserve the productiveness of the potato, the tubers should be planted whole.

The *rationale* of this theory, although often ridiculed, is too obvious to every reflecting mind, to admit of a moment's doubt.

Any one who will make the experiment, will find that both the productiveness, and, indeed, all the more valuable properties of this invaluable esculent, are deteriorated by the continuance of the practice to which I allude.

It is probably true, nevertheless, that in insolated and solitary cases, a large and abundant crop may be produced from slips; and in many instances, perhaps, the depreciation of the crop would be of less consequence than the expense of planting whole ones—particularly when they are scarce and difficult to be obtained.

But as a general thing, a few dollars extra in the expense of seed, will be amply repaid in the future crop. If a farmer has a valuable variety of potatoes, there is no possible way in which he can sooner destroy it, than by planting slips, and none in which he can more effectually preserve its valuable characteristics, so far as productiveness and eating qualities are involved, than by planting the potatoes whole. H. D. WHITE.

Windham, Me., April 7, 1842.

From the Northern Light.

WINTER BUTTER.

Every person at all familiar with the process of making butter, is well aware of the difficulty attending the success of making it in the winter. It is generally known, too, that butter made at this season of the year, is very white, crumbles, and is deficient both in flavor and color, and not considered fit for the table. This arises partly from the cows being kept, as they generally are at this season of the year, upon dry food, and partly from not managing the milk rightly.

In the statement of Mr Merrifield, who took the second premium for butter at the late meeting of the State Agricultural Society, he says—"In winter our milk stands twelve hours, is then removed to the stove, and scalded over a slow fire to near boiling heat; the pans removed to the cellar to cool; the cream only churned: the butter placed in the coolest part of the house, will keep good any length of time." His butter was much admired for its rich yellow color and fine flavor, but I should thing the scalding process rather tedious and troublesome.

On perusing the 7th edition of "Mowbray on Poultry," a few days since, I found the following process, as practiced in some parts of England, which struck me very favorably, and I was determined to try some experiments. The following is the process, as detailed in the above work, which I have transcribed, as it may not be in the hands of all the readers of this journal.

"A peculiar process," says Mowbray, "of extracting cream from milk, by which a superior richness is produced in the cream, has long been known in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that country being well known to every one by the name of 'clotted' or 'clouted cream.' As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which this fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the kingdom. A four-sided vessel is formed of zinc plates, 12 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, with a false bottom at one half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment a plate of perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to that of the false bottom, a gallon of milk is poured (immediately when drawn from the cow) into it, and must remain there at rest for twelve hours; an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment, through the lip; it is then permitted to stand twelve hours more (that is, twentyfour hours altogether); when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistence that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is, however, more effectually removed by gently raising the perforated plate of zinc from the bottom by the ringed handles, by which means the whole of the cream is lifted off in a sheet, without remixing any part of it with the milk below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments; and as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results:—4 gallons of milk, treated as above, produced in twentyfour hours, 4 1-2 pints of clotted cream, which, after churning only 15 minutes, gave 40 oz. of butter;—4 gallons of milk treated in the common mode, in earthern pans, and standing 48 hours, produced 4 pints of cream, which, after churning *ninety minutes*, gave 36 oz. of butter. The increase in the quantity of cream, therefore, is 12 1-2 per cent., and of butter 11 per cent."

From the above hints, I caused a pan to be made, three and an half inches deep, and very flaring; another made six inches high on the side and not so flaring, and just large enough to receive the other pan, and then carefully soldered together at the top. Two short tubes were soldered into the lower pan, one about one inch in diameter, for pouring in the water, the other tube very small, on the opposite side, to let the air escape when admitting the water, and also to admit the air when the water is to be turned out.

With this apparatus I commenced a series of experiments, and the following are the results:

Experiment 1. Strained 11 lbs. of milk fresh drawn from the cow into the pan; after letting it stand twelve hours, put four quarts of boiling water into the under pan, and secured the aperture with a cork. Thirtysix hours after, the cream was carefully taken off, being very thick and tough, and of a fine yellowish color. Twelve hours after, it was churned with a spoon, which occupied seven minutes, and produced 5 oz. of butter.

Experiment 2. The same quantity of milk was put into the same pan, and after standing twelve hours, four quarts of boiling water was introduced, and suffered to stand twentyfour hours, when it was skimmed, and immediately churned, which took eleven minutes to convert it into butter. Produce, 6 oz.

Experiment 3. The same quantity of milk fresh drawn from the cow, was put into the pan—stood twelve hours, when four quarts of boiling water was introduced, as before, and after standing twelve hours longer, was carefully skimmed, and twelve hours afterwards was converted into butter in *one minute*. Produce, 7 oz.

The three parcels were put together, and after being well worked, they weighed, with a common pair of steelyards, 1 1-4 lb., being a fraction less than 9 1-2 quarts of milk to produce one pound of butter; and it is my opinion, had it all been sub-

jected to the same process as example 3d, it would have been considerably increased in quantity. It must be observed, however, that the milk was taken from a two year old heifer, half Durham and half Ayrshire, and the difference in quantity of the butter when separate or when put together, may be accounted for by the difficulty of weighing so small a quantity with the steelyards.

Experiment 4. Strained 11 lbs. of milk fresh from the cow, into a pan of the same size, and after standing thirtysix hours, it was carefully skimmed, and the same process adopted as before to convert it into butter. After diligently working at it 90 minutes, "it was no go," or in dairy language, "it would not come." We then tried to coax it, by turning in a small quantity of cold water; then tried hot water, but it was of no use. It was then set by for twelve hours, and then tried again, and after working it for half an hour, it was given up in despair: "come it *would not*," and so we concluded to let it "go to the"——*cook*. One other experiment, on the same principle as the foregoing, was afterwards tried, and the result the same; after churning the cream sixty minutes, it was frothy, and had the appearance of whip-syllabub more than any thing else that I can compare it to.

Two other experiments were tried on the "high pressure" or hot water principle, which resulted about the same as Nos. 2 and 3, except the time consumed in churning—one being four and the other seven minutes. The difference was caused, probably, by the temperature of the weather.

Since writing the above, we have tried two more experiments, with the same quantity of milk, after standing twelve hours, and then adding the hot water; one was churned immediately, which took seven minutes—produce, 8 oz. The other was churned twelve hours after skimming, and was converted into butter in 10 1-2 minutes—produce, 8 oz. In these two experiments, the quantity is considerably increased, being at the rate of 1 lb. to 8 qts. of milk.

From the above experiments, I am well satisfied of the great advantage arising from this process, and have no doubt but a great saving may be made, and *good butter* produced, even in the coldest weather. And I would recommend it particularly to those who only keep one or two cows, as by this means a small family could be supplied with their butter. And I am also satisfied that it is the best plan to let it stand only twentyfour hours, and churn immediately after skimming.

I would suggest an improvement, which I intend to adopt, in the pans, which would be a saving of expense, besides some trouble in washing and drying the pans. Let the under, or water pans, be straighter on the sides, and as much smaller as to strike the upper, or milk pan, about one inch from top, and fit tight, so that the steam will not escape, having a small tube inserted in the side, for admitting the hot water, and a small hole on the other side to let off the air, as in the one before mentioned. Being separate, they can be washed and dried without difficulty.

Butter is one of the staple productions of our State, and every hint that serves to improve its quality or increase its quantity, must be useful. There are various methods of making butter, and there is certainly a vast difference in its quality. One cause of this difference may be ascribed to the herbage or food upon which the cows are fed, the breed of cows, or the season; but more generally in the management. Every one thinks his own method the best, and, *too wise to learn*, sneers at the very idea of philosophy or science having any sort of connexion with this humble branch of domestic industry. All I ask of the unbelievers in new theories is, to try the above method, and I am certain they will be convinced, and well satisfied with the results.

A writer in one of the old volumes of the New England Farmer says, in regard to the color and flavor of butter, "to correct both these evils, take four yellow carrots, of about one and a half inches in diameter, to cream enough to make ten pounds of butter, and after washing them, grate and cover them with milk, and after they have stood ten minutes, squeeze them through a cloth into the cream, and the effect has been to make the butter come quicker, and give the color and *sweetness* [?] of May butter." Mrs B., who sits at my elbow, suggests as an improvement on the above, to give the carrots to the *cows*, in sufficient quantities, and readily believes that, used in that form, they will impart a fine color to the butter, and even add a richer flavor—that *substance*, and not coloring matter, is required to give much flavor.

C. N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, Albany, March, 1842.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THE POTATO.

Mr Editor—It is perhaps not generally known to the subscribers of the Farmers' Cabinet, that in the potato there are two parts, which, if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table eight or ten days earlier than the other. This fact has fallen under my own observation, and is the plan I now pursue in order to obtain an early supply for my table, fine and very mealy. The apex or small end of the potato, which is generally full of eyes, is that part which produces the earliest—the middle or body of the potato produces later, and always large ones. The butt or naval end is worthless, except for feeding stock, and if planted produces very indifferent small ones, and often none at all, the eyes, if any, being imperfectly formed. The potato being cut two weeks before planted, and spread on a floor, that the wounds may heal, separating the small end from the middle, then cutting off the navel or butt, the body or middle of the potato is then divided into two pieces lengthwise, taking care to have always the largest and finest selected, being convinced that if none but large potatoes are planted, large ones will be again produced:—small things produce small things again, and therefore no small potatoes should be planted. This practice is too prevalent, and may account for the many varieties and small potatoes met with in our markets. Who would not prefer a large mealy potato to a small one, that will take hours to boil soft, and then may only be fit to feed the cattle with?

For several years past I have adopted the plan of putting potatoes into the ground late in the fall, covering them with manure, sometimes with tanners' waste bark, and always have succeeded in raising a fine early crop. Last fall I had taken up some as fine and large Mercer potatoes as any one could wish: they were covered with tan six inches thick the preceding fall:—many weighed sixteen ounces. No particular care or attention was bestowed upon them through the summer, the tan not permitting any weeds to trouble them, or to draw out the nourishment from the earth; they had therefore all the benefit of the soil, kept moist and clean by the tan, for tan will keep the ground moist and clean, and in an improved state, in the driest season. I have found the great advantage of it to my asparagus and strawberry beds, which are annually covered with it.

The potato I consider so valuable and indispensable a vegetable, and having never seen a suggestion in print of separating the potato and planting each by itself, that I have been induced to send you this imperfect and hastily drawn up communication. Perhaps you may think it worthy a place in the Farmers' Cabinet, and if so, should be pleased to hear that some of its patrons will try the experiment of planting separately each part of the tuber, believing that the potato may be much improved by a due regard to the above suggestion.

Lancaster, Feb. 26, 1842. J. F. H.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON REARING CALVES.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—D. B. C. in the first No. of your ninth volume, wishes information on the treatment of calves for the butcher or for rearing. I do not say I know the best way; but from some experience I can inform him of a good one. For the butcher, I let them take all the milk they will from the cow (and if one does not give enough, I give them more) till they are five or six weeks old; keep them in a close dark place, clean and dry, and they never fail of being good. For rearing, I take them from the cow soon after they are dropped, and feed them with new milk for the two or three first weeks. I then set my milk from morning till night, take off the cream, boil potatoes or beans, and mash them fine, and put them with the milk, adding a very little salt. I feed them with that food till they are twelve or thirteen weeks old, when I begin to wean them by reducing the quantity; at the same time put a trough in their pasture, where I put dry oats, and they soon learn to eat them—one pint per day each through the summer. In the fall, or first of foddering time, I feed them that mess morning and evening. Through the winter, feed hay, corn fodder, oats in sheaf, and when the weather is not extremely cold, give them a few potatoes, carrots or turnips, with plenty of clean water and salt, and be sure to protect them from all inclement weather. In the spring, I turn them in pasture with other cattle—no extra care. My heifers never fail to come in at two years old as large as my neighbors' are at three. Be the feed what it will, they have a plenty. If my cattle from any cause get troubled with lice, I have a remedy which I have never seen in the Cultivator. I keep a box of fine dry sand in my barn, and if I discover any lice on them, I put it on from back of the horns the whole length of their back a few times: it has never failed to effect a cure. It may be observed that cattle, or any animal that has free access to the ground, are seldom troubled with lice in summer.

If you think the above remarks worth notice, they are yours. I have used many words to convey a few ideas, but I could not make them plainer with less. I have been for several years a careful reader of your paper, and surely I have derived much benefit from what I have learned from others' experience. LEWIS NUMAN.

Glen's Falls, Feb. 14, 1842.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1842.

NOW TO THE WORK.

The time has come to keep the team at the plow and harrow—to be throwing over the dung heaps—to be getting in the spring grain.

At the plow and the harrow, have a team so strong that it can move forward at a vigorous pace without being worried. In clear land, with the furrow a foot wide, let the team travel fast enough to plow one acre in from seven to eight hours. If properly fed, your team will do the spring work easier at this pace than at the slow gait which takes from eleven to twelve hours for the acre. Let the oxen be fed *early* in the morning—take them out at a little past six—give them an hour and an half at noon to feed, and return them to the barn as early as six o'clock. Feed well with good hay and some grain—keep the team well littered and well carded.

Stir the land deep—stir the whole of it—and have it well pulverized before you put in the seed. The harrow may lug the team, but it is an implement that does much to increase the crops, if it is heavy—if its teeth are made to penetrate deep, and if it be drawn over the land *both ways*. Any slighting of this work will be recompensed vexatiously at hoeing time, and will be complained of by the growing crop.

Now dig up the sod by the wall or fence, which the plow cannot get hold of—stop the bushes from growing there—if they have possession already, cut them down and dig up the roots. Here is the *best* soil in the field: it has been enriched not only by the snows and dust which have lodged there, but by the alkali of the rocks which compose the wall. Appearance too—the looks of the thing—is a reason for digging up all bushes and planting your crops close to the fence. *Neat and thorough* work is *best*.

The Manure heaps. Let them be well thrown over—well mixed up—well pulverized—before they are applied to the land. In this state they are much more efficacious than when put upon the land in *lumps*.

HOURS OF WORK.

The principles of our advice in relation to the speed of the team and the hours for working your beasts, are applicable to your own labor and that of your men.

We are satisfied from observation as well as experience, that ten hours per day, *in the field*, are enough—(the care of the stock to precede and follow.) In ten hours each day, *diligently improved*, most men will accomplish as much work as they can by extending the hours of work beyond that number. In other words, we know of no other farms on which so much labor is accomplished in a season by a given number of hands, as on those where about ten hours per day are spent in the field in vigorous and diligent labor. We know many who work twelve or thirteen hours—but they work more slowly, and do not accomplish a greater amount of work than those who take two hours more for rest.

If one is lazy, or if his natural motions are very slow, it may take him more than ten hours to perform a fair day's work: he must make up in time what he lacks in despatch.

On all farms, circumstances will occasionally make it desirable to work more hours than we have named, on some particular days; but not ordinarily. We go upon the presumption that one is to *keep at work*—busily and vigorously *at work*.

Employers often think it for their interest to keep the men as many hours as possible in the field. We doubt the economy of the course. A good laborer knows what a fair day's work is, and is willing to perform it. If he knows that when he has done it, he may leave the field, he will accomplish it in ten or eleven hours; but if he must continue longer than that at his work he will soon train himself to that slower movement which will prevent the accomplishment of the "fair day's work" before the hour when he is called from the field. This will be done from necessity, rather than from any deliberate purpose.

SEEDING DOWN TO GRASS.

Much land is annually seeded down by sowing grass seed along with spring grain. The convenience of this course will cause it to be continued in, though it is attended with much danger of loss.

Six or eight lbs. of clover seed, twelve quarts of timothy or herds grass and three pecks of redtop, is a common seeding; but farmers would do well to increase the quantity of herdsgrass. This is the most important kind of seed, because clover in most instances will come in, even where no seed has been sown. And the redtop will not generally make its appearance until the third or fourth season, in considerable quantities. It is the time between the clover and the redtop—that is, the second and third years of the grass crop, that the best yield is obtained, provided the herdsgrass takes well. To secure its taking well, or rather to increase the chances of its doing so, it is well to put on a large quantity of seed. On moist and rich lands, we prefer sowing the herdsgrass without either clover or redtop.

Many farmers are accustomed to give the grass seed only a slight covering of earth;—they sow upon the furrows made in plowing in the grain, or upon the uneven surface left by the cultivator or the teeth of the harrow, and then cover by merely brushing or rolling. Thus placed, the seed will vegetate, but we have not found it bearing the heats and drought of summer so well as when the seed is placed deeper. We put the grass seed as deep as we do the grain.

More care than is often taken to make the surface smooth, will be amply repaid by the greater convenience in mowing and raking for the three, four or five subsequent years.

THE FENCES.

If it has not been done already, take up those rotten posts in the fence down at the lower end of the field, and put in some new ones;—put in whole rails in the place of the broken ones;—put up the draw bars all around the premises;—mend the gaps in the wall wherever the frosts or vagrants, whether biped or quadruped, have thrown it down. Get every lot secure, for it will not be long before some neighbor's cows or horse will be turned out to pick up a breakfast in the road, and they will take the liberty to lunch and dine in your fields if the fence (or absence of fence) allows them convenient entrance.

SOAKING SEED GRAIN.

We doubt whether in ordinary cases any benefit results from soaking grain, either in water simply, or in any solution in water; but if from any cause, one is kept from putting his in until past the proper time, soaking will hasten the germination and help his crop to make up for lost time.

The treatise of our respected correspondent at Northampton, will appear in our next.

EARLY POTATOES.

The potato may be brought forward in its growth, by putting it where it will sprout well before planting. A good way of effecting the early starting of the sprouts, is to put some fresh horse dung in a warm and sheltered spot, and cover this with earth four to six inches thick. Let the dung also be laid five or six inches thick. In the earth above the dung, put as many potatoes as you want for the first planting. Some put the potatoes on the ground and cover with the dung. Do not break the sprouts when you plant out.

It is said that potatoes of an early kind that were planted *late* the last season, and had barely time to ripen before the frosts of autumn, are better for seed than those that were planted early and matured in August.

Also, it was said at an agricultural meeting at the State House, that a gentleman in Pittsfield has ascertained by experiment that *wilted* potatoes will give an earlier produce than any others.

PEAS.

Early peas may be sprouted and hastened, in the way recommended for potatoes. Peas that are planted very early are generally less prolific bearers than those that are not put into the ground until the earth is warm. For all *early* vegetables use none but well rotted manure.

RADISHES.

If you plant these in an old garden, cover the bed with two or three inches of sand or fine gravel, and put a half pint of salt on each square yard. In this way you may hope to keep the worms from your plants.

CURCULIO AND CANKER-WORM.

An experienced cultivator of fruits and flowers, Mr Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, informs us that fresh cow dung mixed with pitch and sulphur, and then thoroughly dried, may be placed under the trees in calm weather and set fire to. The mixture will burn slowly, and its offensive smoke will bring down the curculio and the canker worm. Scraps of leather, or any other matters that will give out an offensive odor, may be put in the mixture.

MESSRS. GARRETSON AND PRINCE.

Two weeks since, we gave some extracts from a letter by Mr Prince, of Flushing, L. I., complaining of Mr Garretson's advertisement in our columns. Mr Garretson pronounces the quotations we gave from Mr P.'s letter, "*base falsehood.*" He says that the land he obtained from Mr P. consists of "rising 22 acres, and certainly not over *one* acre has as yet been used for streets and town lots; and I maintain every thing set forth in my advertisement is strictly correct." Mr G. refers to various gentlemen in Flushing, near the premises, (J. Harris King, Esq., E. W. Lawrence, and others,) who he says are disinterested, and would give a different account of the matter from Mr Prince's.

We know nothing as to the merits of the case between these nurserymen, and we presume our readers take no interest in it; and having noticed the opposite sides about equally, we must close our columns against any thing more upon the subject.

Nothing is high because it is high in rank, and nothing is low because it is low in life.—*Dickens' Speech at Hartford.*

Pride, like the magnet, constantly points to one object, self; but unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.—*Lacon.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending April 10.

March, 1842.		6, A.M.	12, M.	6, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4	38	40	36	E.
Tuesday,	5	35	36	36	N. E.
Wednesday,	6	35	53	51	N.
Thursday,	7	45	49	43	S. E.
Friday,	8	40	43	40	E.
Saturday,	9	38	39	38	N.
Sunday,	10	34	46	43	N. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 11, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 30 pairs Working oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 100 Sheep, and 1780 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* Last weeks prices were fully sustained. We quote first quality, $5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, $5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, $4 25 a 4 75.

Working Oxen.—Sales, 70, 84, 95, 105, and $110.

Cows and Calves. Sales 22, 24, 25 and $32.

Sheep.—Lots, 3 25, $3 50. A fine lot Corset weathers at about 7.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, from 3 1-4 to 4 for sows, and from 4 1-4 to 5 for barrows. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 62 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 10 a 11 c. Flax Seed, $1 50 to 1 85 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 50 a 4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The principal operations comprise yellow flat, 65 a 66c, and one lot do, weighing 112 a 113 lbs to the bag, 68c per bushel; a cargo North Carolina, 53 1 2c. free of wharfage, and Rappahannock 59c per bushel; Oats, Delaware, 46 a 47c; Rye Northern, 70 a 73c per bushel.

Corn—Northern, bushel — to — —do. Round Yellow — a — —do. Southern Flat Yellow 66 a — —White do. 59 a — —Barley — a — —Rye, Northern, 70 a — —Oats, Southern 45 a 47—Northern do. 43 to 50—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.

FLOUR. The general operations of the week have been: Howard street, $6 a 6 12 1-2: 300 bbls. Baltimore wharf, $5 68 3-4 a 5 75 per bbl, cash; 300 bbls. Fredericksburg, $6, 4 mos; 100 do do $6 12 1-2, 4 mos; 300 do Richmond Canal, $6 1-16, cash; 200 do do, $6 25, 4 mos; Georgetown, $6 25 do do.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 12 a — —do. wharf, $5 87 a — do. free of garlic, $6 00 a 6 12—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $6 00 a 6 12—Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $6 00 a 6 12—Alexandria, wharf mountain,—$5 87 a — —Georgetown, $6 12 a 6 25—Richmond Canal, $6 12 a 6 25—do. City, $6 75—Petersburgh, City Mills, $6 25 a 6 37—do. Country $5 87 a 6 00—Genesee, common, cash, $6 62 a — — do fancy brands $6 75 a — — Ohio, via Canal, $6 25 a 6 37—Indian Meal in bbls., $3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. The sales by auction have been 175 bbls Western Clear Pork at $11 25 per bbl, 4 mos; 200 do Mess do, 8 25 a $8 50; 338 do Prime, $6 12 1-2 do; 38 do Clear, 10 37 a $10 50 do; 20 do Shoulders, $4 75 do; 300 do Western Prime Beef, $4 a 4 12 1 2 do; 50 do do do, $2 62 1-2 do; 40 do do. Mess do, $7 a 7 37, do, 4 mos; 58 bbls Mess Pork, $7 1-8 a 7 5-8; 63 do do. $7 1-2 per bbl cash.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 50—Navy—$8 00 a — —No. 1, $7 25 a 7 50—do Prime $4 75 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. $12 a — —do Clear $11 a — —do Mess $8 25 a 8 50 —do Prime $6 50 a 7 00—do Mess from other States 8 25 a 8 50.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 47 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do. 3-4 do 38 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 29 a 30 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 36—No. 2 do do do 24 a 26—No. 3 do do do 15 a 20.

HOPS. A lot of 25 bales New-Hampshire, 1st sort sold at 8c per lb, on 4 mos cr.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 8 a 10— —2d do do do 6 a 8.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 22—Eastern Screwed $18 to —

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 5 to 8.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO, have received a prime lot of Gooseberry Bushes from Scotland of the finest varieties. For sale at $2 37 per dozen, of different sorts.

Boston, April 13.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price $1.

Boston, April 13.

MULBERRIES FOR SILK, AND OTHER TREES.

FLUSHING, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK.

WM. R. PRINCE, offers for sale at the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, 100,000 Mulberry trees of the finest kinds for the silk culture at $30 per thousand and at a credit that will enable the purchaser to pay for them, out of the silk produced. They consist of the splendid new Circassian, Multicaulis, Expansa, Elata, Alpine, Moretti, and Broussa varieties. Also the usual immense assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

and Shrubbery, Greenhouse Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Dahlias, and Garden Seeds. The New Catalogues with very reduced prices will be sent gratis, to all who apply, post paid, and on all orders enclosing cash or a draft for the amount, a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed.

N. B. The Plums, Cherries, Peaches, and most other Fruit Trees are of large size, as well as the Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and the Plums are budded on Plum stocks. April 6.

SEED BARLEY, AND OATS.

For sale at No. 52 North Market st., a prime lot of Seed Barley. Also English Oats. J. BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 6.

APPLE STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 fine Apple Stocks two years old.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 North Market st. Boston. April 6.

APPLE SCIONS.

The subscriber can supply very large and thrifty scions of the following kinds, Baldwin, Greening, River, Porter, Nonesuch, Pearmain, Sweetings, &c. &c. Also, a few of the choice kinds of *Pears* and *Plums*. Orders left at J. BRECK & Co., or at the counting room of the subscriber, 85 Washington st., Boston, or sent by mail, to Brighton, will be promptly attended to. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

April 6.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a choice collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach Trees. Also, a great variety of Scions cut from fruit bearing Trees. Apply by mail to the Superintendant.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, April 6, 1842. 3w

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received their full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure and fresh, as follows:

Early Cedo Nulli Peas.	Early Horn do.
" Warwick do.	Mangel Wurtzel Beet.
" Dwarf do.	Sugar do.
" Washington do.	Long Red do.
" Frame do.	Early Turnip do.
Blue Imperial do.	Ruta Baga.
Marrowfat, &c.	Turnips in great variety.
White Altringham Carrot	Early and Late Beans of
Long Orange do.	sorts.

FARM IN LEXINGTON

For sale, a farm in Lexington known as the Hastings Place, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of E. Phinney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good supply of young wood. For terms apply at this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1842.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of large size Apple, Pear, and Plum trees, for sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

March 30, 1842.

GRASS SEEDS.

Northern and Southern Clover Seed—White Dutch do.—Lucerne—Herds Grass—Red Top—Orchard Grass—Fowl Meadow Grass—Oat Grass, &c. Millet, Rape, Canary and Hemp Seed. Every variety of seed for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes, may be obtained at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

March 9.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

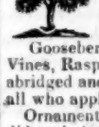
FARM FOR SALE,

Situated in Groton, on Farmers' Row, so called, a pleasant road, leading to the Academy, one mile from the village. The farm contains 90 acres of mowing, pasturing, and tillage land, and in a fair state of cultivation; also a young Orchard of grafted fruit in a thriving condition. There is on the premises a large two story House, well provided with 8 rooms on the ground floor, and a good cellar under the whole; two barns one 60 feet by 30, and the other 36 by 26 with cellars under both: sheds and other outbuildings, and wells of never failing water. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, will find this a very desirable situation. For farther information apply to J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston, to WM. EATON, Sea st., or to the subscriber on the premises, JOSHUA EATON.

Groton, March 30, 1842. 3w

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK,



Of *Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees*, a collection unrivalled in any former year, for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds. Large additions of new, valuable, or beautiful, are just received from Europe.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currents, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Pæonies, of Herbaceous Pæonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c., Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left at the stand, at No. 44 Congress street, Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

March 9. eptl2thJune

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS, and VINES, among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear stocks, Apple do., Plum do., Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand. March 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Delaware Gazette.

A LAMENT.

Ye little birds how can ye sing,
So blithe and gay, while I 'm so sad?
Your sweetest notes no longer bring
A song to make my bosom glad.

Oh, cease your songs, ye little ones—
It pains my heart to hear you now;
Since her for whom my bosom burns,
Hath gone to where we all must go:

For now the cold and silent grave
Holds all that was to me so dear;
And I am left alone to grieve
O'er blighted hopes in sad despair.

Yes, she is gone, and I 'm alone,
With none to cheer my aching heart,
For who can please when they are gone
That have our bosom's choicest part?

But God hath willed it so to be,
And blessed be his holy name;
Yet while I live I 'll think of thee,
And love forever still the same.

Then sing away, ye little ones,
And let your notes be wafted high,
Since her for whom this bosom mourns,
Hath gone to sing beyond the sky;

While I am left alone to mourn,
O'er joys that have forever pass'd—
Yet still I feel within me burn,
A hope that we shall meet at last.

Dangerous Effects of Keeping Ground Coffee.—The practice of keeping coffee roasted and ground, ready for occasional use, seems to be injurious to its aroma; but it is not that which is to be feared, but its spontaneous combustion. There is a remarkable experiment of M. Georgi, which shows clearly that ground coffee is liable to internal decomposition. He roasted a quantity of coffee till brown, and without grinding it, tied it up in linen—nothing followed. He then ground two pounds of roasted coffee to powder, and tied it up similarly: in three quarters of an hour it took fire, and continued burning until it was reduced to ashes, which weighed half an ounce. Here was not only internal decomposition, but a highly dangerous one. He made similar trials with roasted barley and rice, and with the same results. These experiments were executed in order to elucidate the cause of the mysterious burning of a frigate in the port of Cronstadt, when no fire had been in her for several days.—*Cabinet Cyclopedia.*

Longevity and Fecundity Extraordinary.—The following array of facts which would have astonished Dr. Malthus, and perhaps thrown him into a fit of the ague, are taken from the note-book of a commercial traveller, who obtained his information from a most respectable quarter, during a recent visit to Lancashire:—"Old Peter M'Gee, died at Whitehaven, in 1790, aged 108. His wives, eight in number, corresponded with the odd years of his pilgrimage, and by these he had the extraordinary issue of *fiftythree sons and one daughter!* My informant, Mr Cook, painter, Garstang, married a daughter of the thirtythird son, who was himself an old man when his youngest brother came into being, while his only sister, the last born, was of course still younger. Although her father was thrice married, Mr Cook's wife was the sixteenth child by the same mother. At the time of her birth, the father was 70 years of age, and became the sire of four more sons and daughters, all of whom survived at the time of his death. The precise date is not given, but even his span seems to have extended to 110 years.—*Aberdeen Constitutional.*

She 's no a bad body after a'.—In the Glasgow police court, on Tuesday week, a middle-aged man was placed at the bar, charged with striking his wife—who, however, did not appear against him.

Court.—Did you strike your wife, sir?

Prisoner.—No—that is to say, I do n't do it often!

Court (with increased severity.)—Are you, then, in the habit of striking your wife?

Prisoner.—No just in the habit either, but sometime I do 't: but we 'gree weel enough for a' that. (Laughter.)

Court.—That 's Irish friendship, to agree by fighting. (Loud laughter.)

Prisoner.—She has an awfu' provoking tongue, and I dinna ken, sir, if you could stand it yoursel'. (Continued laughter.)

Court.—Nothing can justify your striking your wife.

Prisoner.—'Deed, sir, I 'm just beginning to think that; and now, when she 's no come forward against me, and when I remember a' her bits o' ways, od, sir, *she 's no a bad body, after a'.* (Roars of laughter.)—*Glasgow Gaz.*

"Why do 'nt you strike one of your size?" as the tenpenny nail said to the sledge-hammer.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

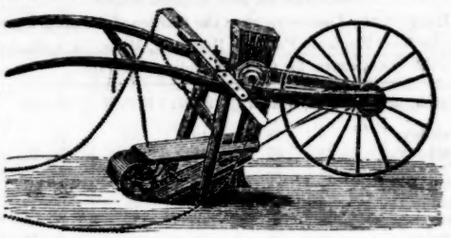
POUDRETTE.

500 Barrels Poudrette may be had on application to the subscriber, at $2 per barrel of *four* bushels each—delivered on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau st, New York.
Jan, 5, 1842.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Monze's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.
Sept 1.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,

Nonpariel Cabbage.	Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do.	" Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Synot's Cucumber.	Celery, superior sorts.
Fine Long Green do.	Sweet Marjorum.
Egg Plant.	

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
March 9.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds, comprising all that are desirable for cultivation.
Boston, March 9th, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 4 months old.
E. PHINNEY.
Lexington, Feb. 9.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.
These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.
April 21

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address J. D. at this office.
March 9.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.